

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Carter swings his anti-inflationary ax at LEAA, proposing a 16.9 percent cut in the agency's budget

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is due to be walloped by a 16.9 percent funding cut in the next fiscal year under President Carter's recently announced 1980 budget which would chop almost \$111.5 million from the agency's current \$657.8 million appropriation.

The record cutback was contained in Carter's proposed appropriation for the Justice Department, contributing directly to a 4.4 percent, \$111.5 million, reduction in the department's overall budget for FY 1980. Other Justice Department agencies that would suffer from funding cuts include the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the U.S. Marshals Service, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Technically, LEAA would not exist in its present form under the appropriation request, inasmuch as the budget earmarks specific funds for the proposed Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics (OJARS). The \$546.3 million funding proposal sets aside \$15.6 million for state and local planning and almost \$19.3 million for state and local administration in lieu of the \$50 million that was earmarked for planning formula

grants this year.

Criminal justice and corrections formula grants are also eliminated in the budget, to be replaced by state and local assistance and territories allocation block grants. Under the heading of "discretionary grants," money would dry up for criminal justice and corrections programs, but similar funding levels would be provided under the titles of "national priority programs" and "general criminal justice programs."

While a number of budget categories are merely being reshaped under new titles with slight funding cuts, the FY 1980 request may signal the demise of the Law Enforcement Education Program. It would cut the current \$25 million LEEP allotment to zero, and calls for the elimination of the \$250,000 internship program. The funding level for criminal justice manpower development would remain at \$3.9 million.

The largest budgetary cuts will be felt in LEAA programs covered by the Juvenile Justice Act. Formula grants in that area were reduced from \$63.7 million to \$30.3 million, while \$11.1 million was chopped from special emphasis program funds, and the appropriation for the Na-

tional Institute of Juvenile Justice was trimmed by \$4.5 million. All told, the proposed cutbacks represent a 50 percent reduction in juvenile justice assistance money, but the Justice Department noted that states are expected to use "prior year unexpended funds" in this area.

The Office of Community Anticrime Programs was the only existing LEAA division to come out ahead in the new budget, receiving an extra \$3 million above its current appropriation of \$7 million. Another \$10 million was earmarked for Carter's proposed urban crime prevention effort.

On paper, it appeared that the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program also experienced a gain, with a \$15 million appropriation. But this year's \$25 million level for the program reflects the availability of unspent funds from the previous budget, which had set aside an identical \$15 million figure for benefits payments.

In explaining the rationale behind the LEAA cuts, President Carter employed the concept of "less or more." He noted that while grant money to localities would be reduced, there would be fewer restrictions on the use of the funds, thereby giving cities and countries greater control

over programs.

"Although total funds have been reduced, President Carter and Attorney General Griffin B. Bell believe that the improvements offered by the proposed Justice System Improvements Act can be implemented without any loss of overall program efficiency or effectiveness," a Justice Department announcement noted.

But Congressional rumblings indicate that Carter's explanation is not being swallowed by a number of legislators, notably Birch Bayh (D-Indiana) and Edward M. Kennedy (D-Massachusetts). The impact of Bayh's Juvenile Justice Act might be significantly affected by the cuts, and the senator is reportedly prepared to fight the reductions as a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Meanwhile, Kennedy has characterized the slashing of the LEAA budget as "unwise, unnecessary and unfair," charging that President Carter had assigned the agency "the lowest priority in the Administration's budget for law enforcement."

In a floor speech on January 29, the Judiciary Committee chairman said he planned to sponsor amendments to the proposal that would increase the amount of money LEAA could allocate to states and communities by \$30 million.

Acting LEAA Administrator Henry S. Dogin told the *Crime Control Digest* that his agency could "run a good program" on "whatever level" is approved. "Naturally, if I had all the money in the world or if I were in LEAA in 1971-1972 when all the dollars were going up, that would be magnificent, but I can operate effectively with that which will be funded."

While Dogin seemed ready to accept the cuts, officials from several criminal justice associations have questioned the wisdom of Carter's retrenchment budget. A number of the leaders expressed their disapproval in an informal poll conducted by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency which was published in the group's *Criminal Justice Newsletter*.

The assistant executive director of the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators, Richard B. Geltman, noted that his group believes the appropriation "could very well jeopardize implementation of the Administration/Kennedy-Rodino Justice System Improvements Act by the small amount of money it calls for."

The National Association of Criminal Justice Planning Directors voiced its concern that some jurisdictions may turn away from LEAA in 1980, because it may not be worth the time and paperwork involved to participate in the reduced program.

Continued on Page 7

Analysis of police contracts finds that unions are eroding traditional managerial prerogatives

Municipal officials should adopt a more active approach in their negotiations with police unions, according to a nationwide study of collective bargaining agreements, which urged that such contracts must be drafted with an eye toward protecting "the vital interest of police management."

The report, which was published last month by the Police Executive Research Forum and the National League of Cities, is based on a survey of 98 recent police contracts in cities with more than 100,000 residents.

In a preface to the study, Gary P. Hayes, the forum's executive director, and Alan Beals, executive director of NLC, noted that the report is designed to help government administrators and police managers adjust to "the rapid change in the nature of police contracts," which has been brought about by public pressure for increased productivity and union demands for improved working conditions.

"In the past, management negotiators have not entered bargaining sessions with a list of their own goals, but rather have limited their negotiating strategy to holding down concessions to police unions as much as possible," Hayes and Beals ob-

served. "This reactive posture almost eliminated the need for comparative information about the nature of police contracts in other jurisdictions."

Noting that the unions are increasingly demanding a major voice in operational decisions, the two organization leaders observed that such demands often clash with the goals of management "for more effectiveness and efficiency."

"As management finds itself stymied by concessions it has made in earlier contracts with unions, local officials and police managers realize that they must adopt a more active approach to negotiating," Hayes and Beals remarked. "The need of these officials and managers now is for information about how other jurisdictions are dealing with the contract problems they face."

The report, which was written by three attorneys with backgrounds in labor relations, placed its primary emphasis on "management rights," describing the concept as "unilateral power on the part of management to act lawfully in administering the police agency."

Analyzing the management rights clauses that were found in 75 percent of

the contracts surveyed, the researchers categorized the administrative prerogative statements into five distinct types, ranging from "strongest" to "weakest."

While the report commented that local authorities push for inclusion of the strongest type, it found that only a handful of the contracts surveyed contained a clause that "protects all of management's residual rights, along with specifying many other rights that may be important to a police department."

"The most important feature of Type I clauses is a provision that the grievance arbitration machinery of the collective bargaining agreement be limited," the study said, "thus it cannot encroach on management's exercise of its enumerated rights." Among the rights cited in such clauses are freedom to change the structure of the agency, to create rules and regulations, to alter the size of the work force, and to assign work and overtime.

According to the survey, nine percent of the management rights clauses contained in the police contracts could be considered as Type I or "strongest," 25 percent as Type II or "specific," 29 per-

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89 Pages
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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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Richmond police to withhold crime data from the press

The names of crime victims and witnesses will no longer be made available to news reporters in Richmond, Virginia as the result of a directive issued recently by Police Chief Frank S. Duling.

According to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, Duling handed down the general order to his force last month after he received a letter from Commonwealth Attorney Aubrey M. Davis Jr., who directed that the identities of persons unwittingly caught up in a crime must be protected.

Davis explained that such individuals are sometimes threatened and harassed when their names are published in news stories, adding that he has received reports which indicated to him that the local criminal justice system was disrupted by such publication.

Since the directive was issued, the news media can no longer examine the offense reports completed by Richmond police, which list the name of the victim. The new policy also prohibits officers at the crime scene from telling a reporter the names of the people who were victimized or who witnessed the offense.

The state attorney said that the press will not be totally cut off from flow of crime information. "Police officers can still say that a crime has taken place and where it has occurred," he noted. "But I see no reason that the name of the victim has to be released."

Reporters would not be prevented from writing about trials where witnesses testify publicly, or about other public access information, Davis added, noting that members of the press could still go to crime scenes and talk to people there.

The Freedom of Information Act contains provisions which permit police to keep secret records of investigations, and Davis said that he invoked those aspects of the law following complaints he had received in three recent cases.

Victimization survey reveals a four-year decline in crime

Incidents of household burglary, motor vehicle theft and personal larceny with contact dipped appreciably between 1973 and 1977, according to LEAA's latest national victimization survey, while less significant declines occurred in the categories of rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

A report on the survey, which was released last month, did not make any general comment about the nation's overall crime rate, but it did note that the lesser crimes of simple assault, personal larceny without contact, and household larceny increased during the four-year period.

The survey annually estimates the total amount of certain criminal offenses in the United States through interviews conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, which questions a representative sample of persons above the age of 11 in approximately 60,000 homes.

Survey figures for the one-year period from 1976 to 1977 showed a definite change in only one category, the report said, noting that incidents of simple assault increased nationwide by 9.1 percent.

The 1973-1977 estimates indicated that personal larceny with contact declined 13.7 percent, household burglary dropped 3.4 percent, motor vehicle theft decreased 11.1 percent, rape was down 6.3 percent, robbery declined 7.7 percent, and aggravated assault decreased 0.9 percent. The report did not consider the last three cate-

gories to be "statistically significant," explaining that the term is related to the magnitude of change and size of the sample.

Commenting on the crimes that increased during the four-year span, the report said that simple assault was up 13.6 percent, personal larceny without contact increased 7.5 percent and household larceny was up 15.2 percent. The researchers distinguished household larceny from burglary, noting that the former involves theft from a home without indications of illegal entry.

Single copies of the report, entitled "Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: A Comparison of 1976 and 1977 Findings, Advance Report," are available from: NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

American-type 'sting' probe is exported to Canada

Canadian police recently took a page out of the American book of law enforcement tactics, setting up a so-called "sting" operation in Edmonton, Alberta that resulted in the recovery of approximately \$110,000 in stolen property.

A spokesman for the Edmonton Police Department said that T.J. McGreevy, who directs the Investigative Division of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, served as a consultant to the project. McGreevy had organized seven successful "sting" operations in Georgia, and he provided the Canadian effort with a special undercover agent from the G81.

The agent set up shop in the rear of a suburban pinball arcade, operating as a front man for a false fencing establishment which was manned by Edmonton officers. By the time the three-month project ended last December, 28 suspects had been charged with 55 criminal offenses.

The spokesman indicated that the significant effect of the "sting" went beyond the criminal charges and the recovery of mer-

chandise. "The shock of disclosure, subsequent arrests and guilty pleas, followed by lengthy sentences, had a profound impact upon thieves and local fences," he said. "Residential burglaries dropped sharply in the period immediately following the well-publicized disclosure."

Edmonton Police Chief Robert F. Lunney praised the Georgia agency for its assistance, noting that his department "had benefited significantly from exposure to American law enforcement expertise."

Detroit crime rate drops 10%, while violent offenses rise

Major crime continued to decline in Detroit last year, decreasing 10.7 percent compared to the 1977 rate, but the violent offense categories of murder, rape and assault each registered an increase, according to recently-released police statistics.

In issuing the year-end figures to the city's Board of Police Commissioners, Police Chief William L. Hart noted that the cumulative crime rate for 1977 and 1978 has dropped 30.1 percent since 1976, while a direct comparison of last year's totals with those of 1976 showed a "significant" decrease of 28.1 percent.

The numbers comparing 1978 with 1977 rates revealed that robbery declined 22.4 percent, burglary decreased 8.9 percent, larceny was down 12.2 percent, and auto theft dropped 11.3 percent. The declines were somewhat offset by a 4.2 percent increase in murder, a 16.2 percent jump in the assault rate, and a 0.9 percent increase in rape.

Only the categories of assault and rape exhibited gains in the 1978/1976 comparison. There were 938 more assaults and 58 more rapes during that period, but there were 164 fewer homicides, 8930 fewer robberies, 12, 073 fewer burglaries, 14, 491 fewer larcenies, and 8,428 fewer auto thefts, the statistics indicated.

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U.S. bombings blast through ATF's statistical ceiling in 1978, prompting increased vigilance

The number of bombings committed in the United States increased to a record high last year, but the blasts resulted in fewer deaths than were reported in 1977, according to year-end statistics from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

The ATF report, which was released last month, also revealed that the bureau seized 8,936 illegal firearms in 1978, while expanding its role in coordinating arson investigations and cracking down on cigarette bootleggers.

Commenting on the nine percent rise in criminal bombings during 1978, Acting ATF Director John G. Krogman said that explosives crimes will continue to be a "top priority" of his agency, noting that the bureau is acting on the development of new ways to locate and trace explosives.

There were 1,524 criminal bombings in 1978, compared to 1,397 the previous year, the figures revealed. Last year's explosions resulted in 78 deaths and 444 injuries, while the 1977 blasts caused 127 fatalities and 347 injuries. Property damage from the blasts totaled \$42 million in 1978, significantly surpassing the \$11 million in damage reported the previous year.

Total explosive incidents also peaked in 1978, increasing almost four percent over the 1977 total. The 3,293 incidents included bombings and attempted bombings, threats, thefts and hoaxes, according to ATF.

In addition to the 74,534 pounds of explosives the bureau recovered in 972 seizures last year, ATF agents took nearly 9,000 illegal firearms out of circulation. The gun investigations accounted for 84 percent of the 24,670 probes conducted by the bureau during the reporting period.

The figures also revealed that California led the nation in firearms seizures, with 1,041, followed by Maryland, Texas, Ohio and Minnesota. Texas was ranked first in

the number of successful prosecutions for firearms and explosives violations, with 325, while New York State recorded 272 such prosecutions and Massachusetts had 261.

ATF officials noted that as part of the bureau's role in enforcing Federal gun laws, agents participated in 27 anti-fencing operations, working with local police to pose as buyers of stolen goods. The operations resulted in the arrest of approximately 1,700 suspects, 500 of whom were charged with firearms violation, and the recovery of \$10 million in merchandise.

Citing a recent LEAA survey, the officials reported that robbery dropped more than 11 percent in cities that participated in the LEAA-sponsored "sting" operations, compared with a 2 percent decline nationally.

According to the bureau, ATF agents have also begun to cut into the profits of professional arsonists. "A guilty verdict returned in a Savannah, Georgia arson case on August 25 greatly increased ATF's ability to aid local officials in 'fire for hire' cases," a spokesman said. "The case expanded the definition of an explosive, under a law enforced by ATF, to include a mixture of flammable liquid and air. ATF can now give direct assistance when a flammable liquid, like gasoline, is used to commit arson."

The spokesman noted that the Savannah ruling provides a new impetus to ATF's arson task force concept, which is designed to pool the resources of local, state and Federal investigators in arson cases. The idea was adopted last year in 23 urban communities where deliberately set fires are a problem.

"The idea proved itself in Philadelphia, where an arson task force scored successes against white collar arson conspirators and their hired 'torches,'" the spokesman ob-

served. "Convictions there included a landlord who conspired to burn low income rental homes and an insurance agent who tried a \$200,000 policy con after arson gutted a business he owned."

To further enhance its arson and explosives investigatory function, the bureau last year organized two "national response teams," composed of skilled investigators and technicians. The squads are designed to provide quick on-scene assistance in major arson and bombing cases occurring anywhere in the country.

While the response teams must wait until a blast occurs before they spring into action, Acting Director Krogman reported that the bureau will test a system that may have the ability to signal the location of bombs before they detonate. The concept centers on the addition of microscopic "taggants" to explosives during production, a technique that was developed to trace the manufacturer of explosives used in a bombing. Congress is expected to consider an explosives tagging bill sometime during its current session.

IACP presents agenda for Federal action

A liaison committee from the International Association of Chiefs of Police met with Justice Department officials last month to discuss an agenda for Federal action on a number of pressing criminal justice issues.

Commenting on the decrease in Federal money available for state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies, IACP president Col. Wilson E. Speir, director of the Texas Department of Public Safety, expressed the group's concern over the apportionment of LEAA funds, which are destined to be cut by almost 17 percent under President Carter's budget for fiscal year 1980.

Deputy Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti outlined the administration's plan to crack down on acts of terrorism committed by foreign students who are studying in the United States. He noted that Attorney General Griffin B. Bell has placed a high priority on the department's immigration services with an eye toward automating Immigration and Naturalization Service records, developing interdepartmental task forces, and encouraging Congressional review of INS laws.

The IACP and Justice Department officials agreed that guidelines governing police use of deadly force and the conduct of internal affairs units should be developed in conformance with scientific research results.

Frisco police set to settle job bias suit

A six-year-old hiring discrimination suit filed by black police officers in San Francisco came closer to settlement last month when the local officer's union and the city's Civil Service Commission and Board of Supervisors voted separately to approve a plan designed to increase the representation of minorities on the force.

According to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the proposed settlement would allow the commission to determine the relative significance of the written and oral portions of the police entrance exam after the test has been scored.

Presently, municipal rules prescribe that the weighing formula be announced before the tests. However, critics of the low percentage of minorities on the San Francisco department have pushed the new system, noting that it would offset any obvious "bias" discovered in the tests which are to be administered this spring.

Following the commission's 3-to-2 vote in favor of the plan, about 65 percent of the membership of the San Francisco Police Officers Association voted 671 to 216 to accept the settlement proposal. The predominantly white union includes most of the officers on the force.

Two weeks later, the city's Board of Supervisors virtually assured that the plan would become a reality by voting 7-3 in favor of the proposal. The board's action, which overturned a previous vote on an earlier settlement, paved the way for formal hearings in March, when the measure is expected to be finalized.

Mayor Dianne Feinstein had offered the plan late last December in an attempt to settle a 1973 suit filed by a group of black policemen, known as Officers for Justice. The action specifically charged the city with "systematic and conscious discrimination" in hiring and promotion practices in the police department.

In addition to amending the city's test score procedures, the settlement package calls for a hiring goal of 50 percent minorities for all new patrol positions, with women receiving 20 percent of the jobs. The city would also have to set aside \$500,000 for recruiting and testing under the pact, and earmark \$400,000 for back-pay and penalty fees that would be given to minority applicants who claim they were victims of past discrimination.

Other aspects of the settlement will change the SFPD's promotion policies to expedite the movement of minority group members and women into command positions.

To make room for the minority recruits, the force will be expanded from 1,670 officers to 1,971, at a cost of \$14 million a year in salary and fringe benefits. The SFPD's current personnel rolls include 200 minority and 60 women officers.

California legislators vote to reinstitute tough gun-crime law

A California law which prescribes mandatory sentences for gun-wielding criminals became the focus of a legislative/judicial battle last month, when the state Senate unanimously voted to reinstate the statute less than three weeks after the law had been overturned by the California Supreme Court.

As reported by the San Francisco *Chronicle*, the Senate action, which came in the form of an "urgency" bill, tightened a loophole that the court had found in the so-called "use a gun, go to prison" law. The 39-to-0 margin by which the bill passed was attributed to the Senate's indignation over what some legislators called Supreme Court interference in the legislative process. "Perhaps we can tatoo it across the forehead of the court," one conservative senator said.

The author of the bill, Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman Jerry Smith, charged that the court had "frustrated" the will of the legislature. "What we meant [by the original law] was not use a gun and maybe go to prison, but use a gun and go to prison," he said.

Although Smith remarked that he had never seen a bill move so swiftly through the Senate, he noted that it would be "some time still" before the measure clears the Assembly. However, he added that Governor Brown has pledged to reinstate

the law as soon as it reaches his desk.

The legislative action was prompted by the court's December 22 ruling on the 1975 statute which had stated that prison was mandatory in a serious offense when a gun was either fired or displayed in a menacing fashion. The law was designed to put an end to the granting of probation for gun-toting offenders.

A majority of the Supreme Court shot down the law, citing an entirely separate section of the state's criminal code, which declared that judges are free to strike portions of charges. In applying the section to overturn the gun law, the justices ruled that judges could dismiss the specific charge relating to the use of a gun and could place the offenders on probation.

Smith's bill attempts to clarify the issue, stating that judges cannot dismiss the portion of a criminal charge relating to the use of a gun in a serious crime. The senator noted that the language of the measure would not allow the jurists to grant probation in gun-use crimes and would apply to other mandatory sentencing laws as well.

California currently has three such statutes in force that have yet to be tested before the Supreme Court. The laws mandate prison sentences for criminals who assault the handicapped or persons over age 60, for large-scale heroin dealers and for repeat felons.

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C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	8.00
C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00
C-1688	Park Patrolman	6.00
C-574	Parole Officer	8.00
C-575	Patrolman Examinations — All States	6.00
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C-1972	Patrolman-Policewoman	8.00
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C-594	Police Cadet	6.00
C-639	Police Clerk	6.00
C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00
C-2256	Police Dispatcher	8.00
C-1939	Police Officer	6.00
C-1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD)	8.00
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C-1428	Probation Employment Officer	8.00
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C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee	6.00
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C-1010	Senior Investigator	8.00
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C-1594	Senior Probation Officer	8.00
C-2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator	8.00
C-1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00
C-725	Senior Special Officer	8.00
C-732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	8.00
C-733	Sergeant, Police Department	8.00
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Supreme Court Briefs

By AVERY ELI OKIN

Last month, by means of a plenary decision, a nearly unanimous Supreme Court sought to strike a balance between the right of women not to serve on juries and a defendant's right to a jury trial composed of persons who reasonably represent the community's composition. The Court also granted review to a case in which a local sheriff had been sued for having arrested and confined the wrong person named on a warrant. The decision, new case, and other related news of the Court follow.

Jury Composition

In an 8-1 decision, the Supreme Court has overturned a murder conviction and invalidated a Missouri law which permitted the automatic exclusion of women from jury service, basing its ruling on the grounds that the law was in direct violation of the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of a trial by jury chosen from a fair cross section of the community.

Following the petitioner's 1975 indictment in the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Missouri on charges of first-degree murder and first-degree robbery, a motion to block the empanelling of an all-male jury was entered. The motion was denied and the petitioner was convicted, and a post-conviction motion for a new trial was also denied.

A majority of the Supreme Court justices agreed with the petitioner's contention that the voluntary exclusion of women from jury service was a denial of the Sixth Amendment right to a jury trial. It was pointed out that over 50 percent of the country's population was female, and that this should have produced some female representation on the jury if the voluntary exclusion program was disallowed. During the week of the petitioner's trial, it was claimed, only 15 percent of the prospective jurors in the selection pool had been women.

A 1975 Supreme Court decision, *Taylor v. Louisiana*, 419 U.S. 522, had established that the systematic exclusion of women during a jury selection process which produced a pool not "reasonably representative" of the community denied criminal defendants rights which were guaranteed under the Sixth and 14th Amendments.

The guidelines established in *Taylor* for determining whether a jury pool was representative of the community had been violated in this case, Justice White stated in the majority decision.

Borrowing language from *Taylor*, the Court noted. "It is untenable to suggest these days that it would be a special hardship for each and every woman to perform jury service or that society cannot spare any women from their present duties." In addition, the majority held, the administrative burden of dealing with women as a separate group "is insufficient justification for diluting the quality of community judgment represented by the jury in criminal trials."

In a fiery dissent, Justice Rehnquist argued that "women are undoubtedly underrepresented as compared to men in Jackson County juries, but therein lies the difference between the case and *Taylor*." The Missouri law allows women the option of serving on juries, while in *Taylor* no women could be selected for jury services.

In closing his dissent, Rehnquist also noted that more and more felony convictions

are set aside on the grounds that the jury was not representative of the community composition, there will be increased public outcry for the state legislatures to take corrective action. It was pointed out that women's groups have already brought to the Court's attention the fact that the "Constitution prohibits women from being given a choice as to whether they will serve on juries when men are required to serve." (*Duran v. Missouri*, No. 77-6067, decision announced January 9, 1979.)

Official Immunity

The Supreme Court has agreed to review a ruling by the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in which it was decided that a local sheriff was properly charged with a civil right violation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

The sheriff's failure to check the identity of a person arrested with the one named in the warrant had resulted in the detention of the suspect's brother. Apparently, the man named in the warrant had used a copy of his brother's driver's license in allegedly committing the crime.

A suit was filed on the grounds that under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, the sheriff is responsible for any negligence in the performance of his custodial duties. Questions raised in this case include whether there was negligence on the part of the sheriff in not having established procedures which might have secured the earlier release of the mistakenly arrested man, as well as whether the sheriff is entitled to qualified immunity from Section 1983 suits. (*Baker v. McCollan*, No. 78-752, review granted January 15, 1979.)

Related Court Information

Chief Justice Burger last month appointed three Circuit Court judges to the newly created Special Division of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. Following the enactment of Public Law 95-521, the Ethics in Government Act, the Chief Justice became responsible for selection of judges who would designate a special prosecutor in any case involving the President, Vice President, or other high government official.

The first appointees — Circuit Judge Roger Robb of the District of Columbia, Senior Judge Lewis R. Morgan of the Fifth Circuit in Georgia, and Senior Judge L. Edward Lumbard of the Second Circuit in New York — will serve for a two year period. Under the provisions of the Act, the Attorney General, with oversight from the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, may request the appointment of a special prosecutor by the three-judge panel.

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Law community overrules Burger on plan for two-year law school

The law community is not responding favorably to a widely publicized plan that would subject law students to a year of clinical training in lieu of their final year of law school, according to the *Chronicle of Higher Education*.

The proposal was brought to national prominence last year when Chief Justice Warren E. Burger launched a series of attacks on the competency of trial lawyers and joined others in suggesting that law schools overhaul their three-year curriculums to provide a year of concentrated preparation in trial advocacy. The proposed programs would be similar to medical internships, designed to give students a more practical background in courtroom skills and other legal matters.

Although a number of lawyers and educators have voiced their approval of the plan, it now appears that the legal establishment is willing to change the manner in which lawyers are educated only within the traditional three-year framework. The *Chronicle* indicated that many opponents of the two-year plan, who had refrained in the past from openly denouncing it in deference to Burger, are now surfacing.

Last February, approximately 135 law deans attending a meeting of the American Bar Association voted "no support" for a version of the concept which had been advanced by Justin A. Stanley, a former bar association president.

Three months later, a special ABA com-

mittee was planning an action that would have killed the proposal officially, but Burger unexpectedly called for a privately financed study to test his recommendation, prompting the panel to back off. One committee insider explained the move, noting that the action would have looked like "a slap in the face of the Chief Justice."

While several foundations are reportedly considering whether to sponsor the study suggested by the Chief Justice, many of those familiar with the workings of the ABA and the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) contend that the widespread use of a two-year law curriculum is not on the horizon.

Samuel D. Thurman, the chairman of ABA's section on legal education and admissions to the bar, declared that the concept is "dead," noting that the study of law is "far too complicated" to be completed in two years. "Most deans are tearing their hair out to do it in three years," he added.

The dean of the Cornell Law School and head of ABA's section on lawyer competency, Roger C. Cramton, said that proposal of the plan "haven't carried the burden of proof," in demonstrating the value of the internship concept.

James P. White, the bar association's consultant on legal education, also challenged the proposal's basic tenet. "I think there's great interest in lawyer competency

Continued on Page 12

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Technician proposal may improve agency/academic relationships

By STEPHEN C. BOWMAN and JAMES A. CONSER

The last ten years have seen tremendous growth in the professionalization of criminal justice agencies, and similar advancement in criminal justice as an academic discipline. These two entities, agency and academia, have not always shared a relationship of mutual trust, respect, and cooperation. Throughout the country, relationships at both extremes of a love-hate/respect-contempt continuum can be found. A recent report by John Jay College of

regarding certain beliefs and opinions held. The monetary compensation received by the academician would be very minimal. A few educators may even be willing to exchange their services for the experience alone.

The mechanics of the academic technician concept are variable. We have been compiling materials for a suggested manual to assist in making such a concept operational. Stephen Bowman served as an academic technician with the Arlington County, Virginia Police Department during the summer of 1978. The efforts of that project were viewed as highly successful by then Police Chief Roy C. McLaren. It is hoped that other agencies would be receptive to this concept.

The authors welcome input, inquiries, and letters of support from practitioners and academicians concerning this concept. Interested parties should write to: Stephen C. Bowman, Criminal Justice Department, Monroe Community College, 1000 East Hennetta Road, Rochester, NY 14623; or James A. Conser, Criminal Justice Department, Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH 44555.

PUBLIC FORUM

Criminal Justice and the just published Police Foundation report contain evidence, conjectures, and implications that the relationship between criminal justice agencies and criminal justice educational programs may become increasingly strained in the future due to curriculum revision.

We are of the belief that the interrelation between agency and academia could be greatly enhanced through "academic technician" projects. Besides improving relationships, it is believed that the agency benefits through the more efficient utilization of resources, and the academician reaps the benefit of improvement in his experiential level.

The academic technician concept is defined as:

"A full-time faculty member of a criminal justice education program who is retained by a criminal justice agency for a minimum of ten weeks for purposes of addressing a particular administrative problem or need. The person works at the agency in a civilian staff capacity."

In other words, the academician is hired as a temporary employee to work at the agency on a particular problem. He is not a consultant who comes in, gathers information, leaves, and sends you a report of his findings.

The role of the academic technician is simply to apply his knowledge, skills and abilities to the task or problem assigned by the agency's administrative head. Thus, the academic technician becomes a non-traditional resource or management tool. Such everyday problems as crime analysis, performance appraisal, development of promotional criteria, personnel selection/training, and human resource utilization can plague an administrator and tax his planning and research resources. Yet these are examples of the types of issues that could be addressed by the academic technician in an effort to explore various alternatives.

The rewards to the technician are largely intrinsic by design. The experience and exposure to top level decision-making, planning and operations can be beneficial to future research and training. The actual application and practice of one's knowledge and expertise in "live" situations can improve confidence and competence, identify areas of weakness, or raise questions

Any Ideas?

Law Enforcement News regularly presents the Public Forum column to give readers an opportunity to comment at length on matters pertinent to policing. If you have any ideas dealing with the improvement of the criminal justice system, put them in commentary form and send your typed manuscript to the editors.

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Criminals often display many faces

By JAY ROBERT NASIH

William Stanley Milligan, a suspected Ohio rapist, was recently found to be insane and was sentenced to life in a mental institution. Milligan's insanity, however, was piecemeal, psychiatrists insisting that he had as many as ten personalities, ranging from a 23-year-old man with decided artis-

ON CRIME

tic talents to a 3-year-old girl who can only express herself in crude line drawings. He is a frightening specter of Robert Louis Stevenson's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, but certainly not the sole real-life representative.

There has been more than one such spectacular criminal whose evil side or sides manifested a sinister destiny, while keeping the appearances of respectability and clean living. One of the earliest dual personalities in American crime was that of Thomas W. Piper, sexton of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church in Boston.

Outwardly, Piper was a dutiful church servant, performing his duties promptly and extending a pleasant personality to the congregation. He made it a point to greet churchgoers each Sunday by standing in the open belfry of the church, waving and smiling to all who entered.

Yet, like the potion-gulping Dr. Jekyll, Piper was often seen to drink quickly from a bottle during services as he sat in the last pew of the church. (The concoction, a

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Stress projects designed to meet officer anxiety head-on

(Editor's note: This is the second of two columns on police stress.)

In the previous column I enumerated some of the problems of police stress: high suicide, divorce, alcoholism, illness and premature death rates. What follows in this column are some of the various programs now being conducted to alleviate and combat police stress.

The Dallas Police Department has a physical conditioning program using aerobic exercises. Male police officers in this Texas department volunteered to undergo evaluations of heart rate, blood pressure, electrocardiogram and blood chemistry profile. In addition, determinations of maximum oxygen intake were made using a treadmill, assessments of body fat percentage were done using the skinfold technique, and field tests of strength, flexibility and agility were administered.

Thus analyzed, the officers then engaged in a 20-week, three day a week program of warmup exercises followed by walking, jogging and running. Fitness results at the program's end showed the officers improved significantly in working capacity, cardiovascular function and muscular endurance and strength.

To reduce strains that police work can place on family relationships, several departments have instituted wives' groups which help spouses understand their husbands' world and which encourage discussions of the strains of home life.

At the Greater St. Louis Police Academy, a police family program includes a marriage awareness and training program to prepare recruits and their families for the special difficulties of the police marriage. Program invitations are sent to both spouses and intended spouses, and even to mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, and in-laws if the recruit desires. The first session deals with the role of police in the criminal justice system. In session two, a sex therapist/marriage counselor discusses techniques for developing strong interpersonal relationships, stressing that maintaining an intimate sexual relationship can be difficult in the face of an irregular police schedule. Session three includes a discussion by the St. Louis Police Wives' Association of insurance and survivors' benefits, firearms instruction, and rape prevention and investigation.

On the West Coast, Drs. Martin Reiser and Michael Roberts have developed new approaches to combating police stress. Associated with the Los Angeles Police Department since 1968, Dr. Reiser has devised a voluntary program of psychological counseling services for officers and families which includes stress awareness, individual counseling, psychotherapy, family counseling, and psychological screening of recruits.

Dr. Roberts has organized a similar program for the San Jose Police Department, but with a concentration of officers involved in fatal shootings. He believes the traumatic effects — nausea, flashbacks, crying and fear of going out on the streets — can be alleviated if intervention takes place soon after the shooting has occurred. The officer is encouraged to ventilate negative emotions which he might otherwise hold in and allow to haunt him.

The New York City Police Department has the most expensive program for alcoholism treatment in the country. Police chaplain Monsignor Joseph Dunne struggled from 1958 to 1966 to secure a reputable and effective place for his program within the department. Today Msgr. Dunne has a staff of seven trained counselors, all of them officers who have had drinking problems themselves.

In the past officers with drinking problems were considered disciplinary, rather than medical or psychological problems. Under previous policy, an officer found to be intoxicated while on duty was usually suspended from duty, stripped of his gun, docked 30 days pay and placed on a year's probation. In Msgr. Dunne's program, referrals meet with one of his staff and then with him. If hospitalization is necessary, the officer is first sent for five days to a New Jersey hospital, then asked to stay at an Alcoholics Anonymous halfway house for a period of four to six weeks. Finally he follows a 90-day program of limited duty (no firearms) with therapy sessions and daily AA meetings.

Since the program's inception, the chaplain has treated more than 2,000 officers. More than a third of the 1977 graduates signed up for treatment voluntarily. Msgr. Dunne goes on to report that more than 70 percent of the officers who joined the program in the late 60's and early 70's are now sober and working with full-duty status.

The Boston Police Stress Program, which began as an alcoholism unit, now treats other stress-related problems as well. The stress office is located outside the department to give the officers a sense of anonymity and safety from departmental inquiry. Some officers are referred to the center by their superiors, but the majority come voluntarily. The center maintains a 24-hour telephone service and sends counselors on regular visits to the police stations throughout the city to acquaint officers with the program. Peer counseling and weekly rap sessions are the mainstays of the Boston Center's approach, but back-up professional services and facilities are available if necessary.

Police departments as well as individual officers and their families benefit from these programs. Some statistics on the achievements of the Philadelphia Police Department counseling unit for alcoholics illustrate the point: the number of sick leave days of a typical inpatient were cut from 20.7 to 5.9 per year; the number of injury days from 4.2 to 2.2 per year, and the average number of suspension days fell from 2.3 to 1.2 per year after the inception of the program. In a cost-benefit study, the results showed that, since the program began in March 1971, the department had recovered more than all of its costs as of March 1974. The expected future savings for this group were computed at \$50,094 per year.

In terms of money saved, physical and mental health restored and marriages harmonized, the departments have clearly benefited from the institution of these stress programs across the nation.

Continued on Page 10

LEAA due to absorb the bulk of Justice Department budget cuts

Continued from Page 1

Noting that the amount of block grant money requested by the budget is dangerously close to the bare minimum, association director Mark Cuniff described the appropriation proposal as "part of the continuing saga of the Department of Justice and Administration attempt to kill the LEAA program."

Dr. Richter Moore, the president of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, observed that his group had "bitterly opposed" a previous Administration proposal that would have moved LEAP to a new Cabinet-level Department of Education. "Elimination of LEAP would be a major mistake," he said.

Although the National League of Cities applauded Carter for proposing increased aid to crime prevention efforts, its director, Dan Beardsley, indicated that the league disapproved of the cuts in other areas. "Generally our feeling is that LEAA sustained a disproportionate amount of cut" in comparison to other Justice Department agencies, he said, adding that NLC "looks forward to the opportunity to get some money back" in the block grant category.

The proposed reductions in the budgets of other Federal crimefighting agencies were relatively insignificant. The FBI's appropriation would drop by 1.1 percent, from \$581.8 million to \$575.6 million, necessitating the loss of 281 agent positions. The cuts would come mainly from the bureau's offices dealing with fugitives, personal crimes, terrorism investigations, and fingerprint identification.

However, the decreases in the above areas would allow the FBI to strengthen three "top priority" divisions. Organized crime investigations would get 70 extra agents and almost \$1.4 million, while collar crime probes would receive 150 new positions and \$2,594,000, and 26 positions and \$5.1 million would be set aside for coordination of investigations, training, data processing, telecommunications, and technical field support and equipment.

The Drug Enforcement Administration would lose only \$389,000 of its \$194.2

million appropriation under the new budget. A Justice Department spokesman said that the resulting loss of 43 agent positions will not hinder DEA's "continued emphasis" on the investigation of large-scale drug traffickers.

In calling for a 4.7 percent reduction in funding for the Bureau of Prisons, the budget sets the appropriation level for the Federal prison system at \$334 million, with a loss of 95 positions. The decrease reportedly reflects a leveling off of the inmate population.

"The request includes no funds for planning, site acquisition, or construction of new correctional facilities," the Justice Department stated. "The proposal is premised on the view that the department's Federal Corrections Task Force will be successful in its search for less costly alternatives to new construction."

Another section of the Carter proposal would take \$6.5 million and 574 positions from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, but the department spokesman said that the jobs scheduled to be dropped consist almost entirely of additional positions authorized in fiscal 1979 but not filled.

In spite of the cutbacks, INS will be expected to increase its alien antismuggling operations, improve its capability to detect fraudulent documents, and marginally increase its general services to the public.

Although the budget request for the U.S. Marshals Service is \$1.8 million less

than it was for fiscal 1979, the proposal includes a clause that calls for the elimination of private process service in all Federal courts and discontinuation of service to Superior Courts in the District of Columbia.

The \$6.4 million that are expected to be saved by the measure would be used in part to provide services for the 152 additional Federal judges authorized by the Omnibus Judgeship Act of 1978.

The judgeship law is also the impetus behind a \$22.7 million budgetary increase requested for the United States Attorneys. The new money would be used to fund 630 additional positions "to support the current level of litigation to which the Federal government is a party and which should be heard by the new judges."

Smaller increases are also requested for the U.S. Parole Commission, which would receive \$271,000 above its current appropriation of \$5.2 million; the Justice Department's Criminal Division, which would get \$1.3 million above its present \$24.5

million funding level, and its Civil Rights Division, which would receive \$790,000 over its current appropriation of \$13.2 million.

According to a spokesman, the Justice Department budget request was drafted in conjunction with a study by the Office of Management and Budget which attempted to "identify areas that could be trimmed or consolidated with minimum effect on overall responsibilities." The official added that the funding proposal "continues to give highest priority to litigation and law enforcement programs."

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Police people & places

John J. Fay replaced Mac Gray last month as executive director of the University of Louisville's National Crime Prevention Institute. Fay, 44, was previously responsible for the crime prevention program of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation while serving as the agency's director of plans and training. The NCPI post became vacant several months ago when Gray resigned to accept a position as director of crime prevention for the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

The American Society for Industrial Security, reported to be the largest group of security professionals in the world, recently announced a number of personnel changes in its organizational hierarchy. Carl L. Carrer, a Detroit bank executive, was named as the group's president; Don W. Walker, the security head for Genesco, Inc., was appointed as chairman of the board, and Albert S. Davis, corporate security director for Owens-Illinois, Inc., was selected as first vice president of ASIS.

Nassau County, New York police veteran Charles Spahr moved up the force's organizational ladder from second to first

deputy police commissioner last month. In announcing the promotion, Police Commissioner Samuel J. Rozzi praised Spahr's ability "to apply modern police management concepts to increase productivity and stretch every dollar spent."

Donald Zimmerman, a 19-year veteran lawman with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, was appointed last month as ATF's Deputy Assistant Director for Criminal Enforcement. The former head of the bureau's Detroit office, Zimmerman becomes the second-ranking official of the enforcement unit, responsible for supervising agents nationwide.

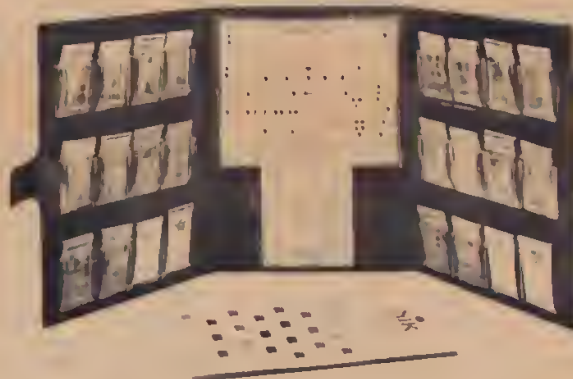
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Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Chief of Police. The city of Rolah, Missouri is seeking applicants for the position of chief of police. Rolah has a population of 15,000 with a mayor/council form of government. The police department has an authorized manpower of 24 commissioned officers.

Applicants should be oriented to a community service policing philosophy and possess experience in law enforcement at a supervisory level.

Send resume in confidence to: Lance Williams, Councilman, Chairman, Search Committee, City of Rolah, P.O. Box 979, Rolah, MO 65401. The city of Rolah is an equal opportunity employer.

Faculty Positions. San Jose State University is seeking applicants for two temporary faculty positions for the 1979-80 academic year. The first position requires a criminal justice generalist capable of teaching introductory courses in law enforcement and/or corrections and two of the following: legal philosophy, research methods, crime prevention, and justice systems management. For the second position, the university is seeking a criminal justice generalist with extensive preparation in research and statistical methods. This person should be capable of teaching some of the courses described for the first position, as well as a research course at the undergraduate level.

The qualifications for both posts include a doctorate in criminal justice or a related field from an accredited university. Preference will be given to candidates possessing the doctorate in criminal justice; however, ABD's will be considered. Experience as a criminal justice practitioner or evidence of research and/or professional consulting in criminal justice is also required, as is teaching experience at the college or university level.

In addition to teaching, responsibilities of the two positions include serving as advisor to departmental majors and serving on departmental and schoolwide committees. The salary ranges from \$14,256-\$15,624. The appointment will be made for one academic year only with no guarantee of reappointment. The date of appointment is September 1, 1979.

Applications should be submitted by April 1, 1979, and should include a letter of application, a detailed resume, official copies of transcript, a completed application form provided by the university, and three letters of recommendation regarding academic qualifications and teaching ability.

Send applications to: Mr. Jack Kuykendall, Acting chairman, Department of Administration of Justice, San Jose State University, San Jose, CA 95192. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

Patrol Officers. Ocean City, Maryland is currently accepting applications for permanent patrolman positions. The Ocean City Police Department is a party to an affirmative action plan and is committed to its principles. Accordingly, applications from minorities are welcomed.

The basic requirements for all applicants include: high school diploma or G.E.D. equivalency; age between 21 and 35 years; visual acuity of 20/75 correctable with 20/20 glasses, or visual acuity of at least 20/175 correctable to 20/20 with soft contact lenses; possession of valid driver's license; weight in proportion to height, and the absence of serious misdemeanor or felony criminal convictions which relate in time or circumstance to the requirements of the position.

All applicants will be subjected to a background in-

vestigation, a psychological stress evaluation, criminal records checks, an oral interview and a physical fitness test, and must pass a physical examination administered by a medical doctor associated with the Ocean City P.D. A written examination will also be administered, and the results included in the evaluation process.

The starting salary for the position is \$9,880. Successful applicants will be given departmental training and must attend a training course sponsored by the Eastern Shore Regional Police Academy and certified by the Maryland Police Training Commission.

Requests for applications may be made by writing to: Ocean City Police Department Recruitment, Acting Captain James L. Lockhard, 107 Dorchester Street, Ocean City, MD 21842, or by calling the department at (301) 289-5454. All applications must be submitted by February 28, 1979. The Ocean City P.D. is an equal opportunity employer.

Department Chairman, Criminal Justice Faculty. The University of Illinois at Chicago Circle is seeking applicants for the vacant position of chairman of the Department of Criminal Justice, to begin with the fall quarter of the 1979-1980 academic year.

Candidates for the post should have a distinguished scholarly record, a high concern for teaching, and substantial administrative ability. His or her principal contribution will be to lead an expanding department in its effort to maintain and increase teaching and research excellence in one of the best natural laboratories for criminal justice in the country.

Academic rank and salary will be commensurate with experience and training.

Applications must be received by March 1, 1979. All communications should be addressed to: Professor Joseph D. Nicol, Chairman, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, P.O. Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680. The University of Illinois is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Police Officers (Part-Time, Seasonal). The Ocean City, Maryland Police Department annually employs approximately 75 police officers and 15 police cadets during the summer to augment its full-time force of 70 members. Seasonal officers are fully sworn, with full responsibility for performance of the police function, including arrest powers. Persons interested in pursuing a career in law enforcement can gain valuable training and experience while working in a resort setting.

Applicants should be between 21 and 35 years of age (18-21 for cadets), with weight proportionate to height. Visual acuity of 20/75, correctable to 20/20, is required, and candidates must possess a high school diploma or G.E.D., although a college background is preferred. Applicants must arrange to travel to Ocean City at least once

during March or April to take written, physical, agility and oral examinations. Salary for the position is \$153.20 per week (\$144.00 for cadets), and uniforms and firearms are supplied.

The deadline for applications for the 1979 summer season is March 15. Address all inquiries to: Personnel Division, Ocean City Police Department, 107 Dorchester Street, Ocean City, MD 21842. The Ocean City Police Department, an equal opportunity employer, is a party to an affirmative action agreement, and is committed to its principles.

State Trooper. The New York State Police will administer an examination for the position of trooper on April 7, 1979, at locations throughout the state. Successful candidates will then be given the opportunity to participate in a qualifying competitive physical performance test. Prior to appointment, successful applicants must also undergo a medical examination and an extensive background investigation.

Applicants must be United States citizens and must be 21 years old as of the date of appointment. Persons age 20 and over will be permitted to participate in the selection process. A person who reaches age 29 will no longer be eligible for appointment, except candidates with military duty, as defined in Section 243 of the Military Law. These applicants may use allowable service time to extend the age limit proportionately up to a maximum age of 35.

Applications for examination can be obtained at any New York State Police installation, or by writing to: Director of Personnel, New York State Police, State Campus, Building No. 22, Albany, NY 12226. Applications must be postmarked no later than March 9, 1979.

Overseas Teaching. The University of Maryland's University College seeks excellent classroom teachers for its overseas baccalaureate programs in Europe and the Far East. The positions require a Ph.D., A.B.D. or two relevant M.A.'s; teaching competence in two academic disciplines (criminology or law enforcement plus a related outside discipline); recent successful teaching experience at the undergraduate level, and U.S. citizenship.

The position also demands frequent travel from country to country.

Send resume before April 15, 1979 to: Assistant Dean, Overseas Program, University of Maryland University College, College Park, MD 20742.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS WANTED

If your department, agency or educational institution has job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge on this page. Display advertisers will be billed at the regular rate. Send notices to: LEN, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

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As a service to its subscribers, Law Enforcement News will provide complimentary copies of the paper for distribution to groups at meetings, conferences or classes, which are attended by criminal justice practitioners or students.

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Interested parties should send their request on their organization's letterhead, specifying the date of their meeting and the number of copies desired, to: Peter Dodenhoff, Editor, Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Requests must be received at least 30 days in advance of the meeting date.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

New additions to the criminal justice library

Autopsy: The Memoirs of Milton Helpen. By Milton Helpen with Bernard Knight. St. Martin's Press, New York. 1977. 273 pp. \$10.00.

Dr. Milton Helpen was Chief Medical Examiner of New York City for twenty years and perhaps the most celebrated "coroner" since legal medicine became respectable. In *Autopsy*, Dr. Helpen recounts his experiences of more than forty-three years in the New York City Medical Examiner's Office. He completed the manuscript for the book just prior to his death in April 1977, but died before it was published. His co-author, Dr. Bernard Knight, is a respectable British pathologist and is responsible for the final editing of this book.

Born in New York City, the son of a factory worker, Dr. Helpen spent his entire professional career there and was "proud to be a public servant all these years, even though at times New York can be a difficult mistress." After graduating from Cornell University Medical College in 1926 and completing his residency in

pathology, he joined the Medical Examiner's Office as an assistant. Dr. Helpen's career, which began in 1931, spanned the development of forensic medicine.

He investigated some of the most notorious crimes of the past half-century: the Cippolino murders, the Crimmins case, the death of Joan Hill, and the recent Peter Reilly matricide case in Connecticut. He provides an interesting, although somewhat biased, view on these violent deaths and even offers some thoughts on subjects ranging from defense attorneys to the Kennedy family to the Karen Ann Quinlan case (for which he was retained by the family "either to conduct or represent them at an autopsy and to advise them on the medico-legal implications when the time comes").

The pathologist noted, on F. Lee Bailey: "I'll say at once that Bailey is an excellent lawyer. To say that he leaves no stone unturned in his fight for his client, is the understatement of the century."

On the handling of the Chappaquiddick case, Helpen observed: "Many people said, 'Maybe Mary Jo [Kopechne] was pregnant.' Well there was no basis for such a conjecture, which no autopsy would have permitted. Even assuming a pregnancy, it would have part of the autopsy record and therefore not subject to public inspection, whereas then, everybody was speculating without grounds about that and about why the whole thing happened. So instead of doing [Edward] Kennedy a service, his friends [who persuaded the local medical examiner to issue a death certificate without an autopsy] did him the greatest disservice."

Dr. Helpen was an outspoken and opinionated man whose influence is still felt in the office he held for two decades. *Autopsy*, while it contains chapters on techniques of forensic pathology and the art of the medical witness, is largely anecdotal; it is the story of one man's life which paralleled the establishment of forensic pathology as a fully established medical specialty. Written for the mass audience, it is still delightful reading for the professional.

—Daniel P. King

Prince of the City: The True Story of a Cop Who Knew Too Much. By Robert Daley. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1978. 311 pages, \$10.95.

At the outset it is important to note one thing about the "prince of the city": he is not. Robert Daley might have more aptly titled his book "The Devil's Detective," or, in the style of Dr. Ruben, "How a Male Detective Becomes a Police Prostitute." Whether the "hero" of the story, Detective Robert Leuci, was telling "the true story of a cop who knew too much" or was in fact telling Daley and his readers that he (Leuci) was a fine "altar boy" type that the police system corrupted is a moot point.

In the style of his earlier work, *Target Blue*, Daley unfolds the total corruption of the Special Investigations Unit (SIU) of the New York City Police Department's Narcotics Division during the late 1960's and early 1970's. At the height of the

Knapp Commission hearings, Daley says, the detectives and supervisors of the SIU were "wheeling and stealing." The commanding officer of this elite unit, Capt. Daniel Tange, was its former corruption investigator, and Leuci "was convinced that Tange was straight — straight enough to lock up another cop." A short time later, however, the captain met with Leuci and told the young detective, "You have a new partner, and it's me. I get an equal share of anything you do." Or, in the words of Leuci's sergeant supervisor, "The worm has turned in the apple." Thus we have a new twist to the "rotten apple" theory of police corruption.

Daley tells the story of how Leuci became corrupt, and how, as a consequence, he further corrupted the police system. In detailing how Leuci was forced to inform on his corrupt colleagues in lieu of facing a prison term, the author provides an insight into how prosecutors use and misuse "turn-around" cops for their own personal but temporary gain and fame.

Daley does the reader a service by exposing the corruption that prevailed throughout the criminal justice system,

but the real strength of the book is in the author's highlighting of the managerial shortcomings in police departments. He points out that even a capable and respected leader like Patrick Murphy could not make the NYCPD corruption-free.

Although Daley was a deputy commissioner under Murphy, he notes that he and other top brass were not informed about Leuci's undercover activities. Only Murphy was told of Leuci's role, and he was sworn to secrecy by the Federal authorities and other probers.

The personal dimension of the tragedy of corruption is illustrated through Leuci, who relates how badly he felt when one of his detective friends committed suicide as the result of the probe. Recalling that he once had to testify to send another friend to jail, Leuci declares, "It was awful to betray him."

Toward the end of the book, Leuci yearns for his days as an officer with the Tactical Patrol Force, noting that he misses the "affection and closeness in the TPF." But the turn-around cop did not go back to his old unit and instead was assigned to the NYCPD's Internal Affairs

Continued on Page 11

New quarterly explores child care managing

A new journal devoted to the administration of residential and community child care programs is soliciting manuscripts for review and possible publication.

Published by the Haworth Press, *Residential & Community Child Care Administration* is a quarterly designed to meet the informational needs of agency administrators, executives, board members, regulatory officials, supervisors, and others who are responsible for the management and development of treatment programs for children and youth.

The publishers have developed a wide-ranging list of areas that is to be used by authors interested in submitting manuscripts to the journal. "Articles considered will be those dealing with management theory and practice in child and youth services settings; budgeting and fiscal management; personnel administration, training and education; board organization and roles; internal monitoring and agency accountability/evaluation; staff supervision, and research and program evaluation pertinent to management concerns," a Haworth announcement noted.

The journal's editor, F. Herbert Barnes, said that interested writers should contact him for an "Instructions for Authors" brochure prior to submitting articles. Barnes, who is the executive director of the Connecticut Junior Republic, can be reached at P.O. Box 161, Litchfield, CN 06759.

Subscriptions to the quarterly, which went into publication last month, can be ordered from The Haworth Press, 149 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10010. A year's subscription costs \$20 for individuals and \$35 for libraries, institutions and agencies. Foreign subscribers must add \$5 and Canadian subscribers must add \$2 for additional postage and handling.

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Contract study urges police negotiators to take a more active stance

Continued from Page 1

cent as Type III or "general," 29 percent as Type IV or "residual," and nine percent as Type V or "weakest."

While the pro-management strength of the middle three categories was said to be largely dependent on the language of subsequent contract clauses, the researchers indicated that the weakest management rights statement can actually be detrimental to top-level decision making. "The language quoted [in a typical Type V clause] allows police management exclusive right to determine certain matters," the report said, adding that the clause also "subjects the results of these decisions to the grievance procedure and broadens the jurisdiction of the grievance arbitration machinery to include decisions outside the collective bargaining agreement."

Of the more than 25 percent of the contracts surveyed that contained no management rights clause, the researchers commented that such bargaining agreements must be analyzed in their entirety "to ascertain limits or powers."

"For instance, a collective bargaining agreement may not contain a management rights clause, but it also may contain a grievance arbitration clause or any other clauses limiting management," the report explained.

However, the study stated that almost 85 percent of the agreements surveyed contained some kind of grievance machinery, and indicated that such procedures are useful because they allow disputes over specific clauses to be settled without a

court battle.

A relatively wide variance was discovered in the way the contracts defined a grievance. About nine percent of the definitions were described as "narrow," having the least impact on employer decision making, almost 60 percent were "limited," restricting the areas of managerial decisions subject to union challenge, and approximately 25 percent were "broad," expanding the definition to include noncontract matters. Only five percent of the contracts with grievance clauses failed to define the concept, the study said, noting that such contracts allow union complaints on "the broadest range of issues."

Other contract clauses analyzed under the report's heading of "grievance and arbitration procedures" included time limits for filing grievances, steps in the grievance procedure, processing grievances on employer time, final steps in the grievance procedure, limits upon the arbitrator, and special consideration in grievance procedures.

Noting that disciplinary action is one of the major sources of arbitration case filings, the study stated that about 58 percent of the contracts surveyed "specifically referred to employee discipline," while 42 percent briefly mentioned the issue as a management right.

Among the contracts that did discuss discipline at length, the researchers found three distinct types of clauses. The first placed the final disciplinary authority in the hands of the police chief, mayor, city

manager, or a third party, without provision for review by an arbitrator; the second allowed review of all disciplinary decisions through the contract's grievance arbitration procedures, and the third allowed the employee to choose whether or not the terms of the collective bargaining agreement would be used to review the disciplinary action.

"Because discipline is a key element in the delivery of police services, flexibility is highly desirable," the researchers said in recommending the first type of clause. "Where arbitral review is available, one must always consider that arbitrators are reluctant to sustain discharge or lengthy suspensions and may compromise by reinstatement or reduction of suspension."

The survey observed that 26 percent of the contracts contained a provision for a police officer bill of rights. "Generally these clauses are characterized by specifically detailed language concerning where, when, and how interrogation of officers can take place; whether officers have the right to union or legal representation, the use of self-incriminating statements, appeal rights of disciplined officers, and use of polygraph examinations in investigations," the report said.

Although the researchers acknowledged

that such a provision is valuable in cases where an officer is accused of serious wrongdoing, they questioned its use in disciplinary actions of "lesser magnitude," involving tardiness, abuse of sick leave and insubordination.

Procedural errors can be the basis for reversal of disciplinary action [under a police officers bill of rights system]," the report stated. "Fear of reversal for procedural reasons may encourage supervisory personnel to overlook unacceptable behavior rather than take appropriate corrective action. To this extent, detailed procedural rules may have a serious impact on the employer's ability to operate a highly disciplined department."

In other findings, the report observed that of the contracts surveyed:

- More than 18 percent included cost of living adjustment (COLA) clauses.
- Approximately 70 percent contained express provisions covering seniority, but there was a wide divergence in the the application of the concept.
- More than 34 percent had reduction in force provisions.
- There was a variance in clauses regarding sick leave, but "the accrual rate of one day of sick leave for each month of service

Continued on Page 11

Schizoid offenders leave bloody blots in the annals of crime

Continued from Page 6

brew of his own making, contained whiskey and laudanum.) At such times, Piper's personality altered abruptly; he became a sneering, dark-faced creature, twisting his long black mustache at women in church and leering at little girls.

Parishioners shrugged off such behavior as the quirks of a lonely young man. Then, on the night of December 5, 1873, a local servant girl, Bridget Landregan, was found murdered at the outskirts of town, her assailant surprised by a curious resident. The killer went whooping into the darkness, black cape flying over his shoulders. Then another girl was attacked, her head smashed, by a yelping maniac dressed all in black who escaped pursuers. The girl died hours later in a hospital.

These attacks continued in and about Boston for almost two years, residents badly frightened by the same lurking killer. By May 23, 1875, there was little pretense of decency left in the laudanum-swilling Piper. In broad daylight he led 5-year-old Mable H. Young to his belfry after services and attacked her. Witnesses intervened, but not in time; the girl died from the assault.

Piper confessed all he could remember shortly before his execution in May 1878, describing how his drugged whiskey had turned him into a night creature who had murdered at least three women and one girl. "I am a very bad man," he concluded darkly.

Almost 30 years later, America was treated to the schizoid antics of another killer, one of society's elite, millionaire Harry K. Thaw. This playboy was to all who knew him a charming bon vivant who squandered away his fortune of \$40 million on good food, gilded mansions and tall showgirls.

The dark, utterly secret side of his personality, however, belied the manners of the cultured. Late at night, Thaw would slip out of his Manhattan mansion and stroll to apartments he kept in a luxurious brothel. There he gave vent to the insane

rage that simmered beneath his placid exterior.

What strange sexual practices he exercised were soon revealed when the madam, Susan Merrill, could no longer bear the piercing cries coming from his apartments. She later swore: "I could hear the screams coming from his apartment and once I could stand it no longer, I rushed into his rooms. He had tied the girl to the bed, naked, and was whipping her. She was covered with welts. Thaw's eyes protruded and he looked mad."

Such fine madness leaped beyond beatings on the night of June 25, 1906. By then Thaw had married showgirl Evelyn Nesbit, who had once been the mistress of Sandford White, the great architect. Thaw had whipped out of Evelyn the most lurid tales her tortured mind could invent concerning White's liaison with her.

Finding White attending a gay musical on the roof of Madison Square Garden, Thaw coolly walked up to the architect and shot him dead. At his trial, Thaw's dual personality was glibly explained away by his lawyer, who claimed that his client was temporarily insane at the time of the murder. Thaw, the lawyer insisted to a bewildered jury, suffered from a peculiar malady, an involuntary seizure that could result in murder. He called it "dementia Americana," and said it was indigenous to American males who held every man's wife as sacred.

The jury accepted this gobbledygook and returned a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity. Thaw was sent to an asylum for life but his fortune was used quickly to free him. He spent the rest of his life roaming the world in comfort, with young attractive women constantly clinging to his withering body. Occasionally a strange gleam would come into his eye and he would reach for the whip.

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EUROPEAN POLICING

The Law Enforcement News Interviews

edited, with an introduction by

Michael Balton

Preface by

P.J. Stead

In this book, ten European law enforcement executives discuss the organization and function of police in France, West Germany, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, and England. Conducted by Michael Balton and his colleagues on *Law Enforcement News*, the conversations reveal how European police are recruited and trained, how they interact with courts and penal institutions, and what contemporary problems concern police administrators most. Because most of the executives had visited the United States, their comments on American problems like corruption, capital punishment, crime rates, and juvenile delinquency are often thought-provoking and controversial.

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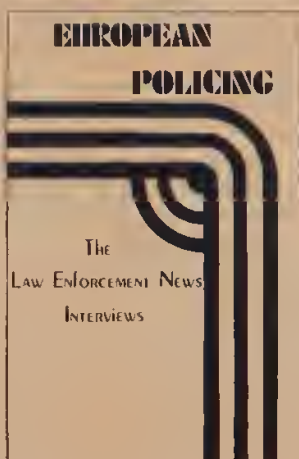
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February 28-March 3, 1979. Sixth Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held at the Quality Woodlake Inn, Sacramento, California. Fee \$40 at the conference. For more information, contact Ivar O. Paur, Treasurer, Western Society of Criminology, P.O. Box 80751, San Diego, CA 92138.

March 1-2, 1979. Sex Crimes Investigation Seminar. To be held in New York City by John Jay College's Criminal Justice Center. For more information, contact Ms. Barbara Natow, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone (212) 247-1600.

March 4-8, 1979. Corporate Security Management Course. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University, College of Human Development. Fee: \$235. For more information, contact Edwin J. Donovan, 5203 Henderson Human Development Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802.

March 5-9, 1979. Annual Regional Conference of the National Institute on Training in Crisis Intervention. To be held at the Holiday Inn in Dallas, Texas. Sponsored by the Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners and the University of Dallas. Fee: \$300. Registration deadline Feb. 14, 1979. For further information, contact: Dr. James L. Greenstone, President, Southwestern Academy of Crisis Interveners, P.O. Box 30292, Dallas, TX 75230. Telephone: (214) 241-5593.

March 12-16, 1979. Assets Protection Course. To be held at the Davidson Conference Center on the University of Southern California campus in Los Angeles. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. For more information, contact Debra A. Moss, ASIS, 200 K Street, N.W., Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

March 12-16, 1979. Police Planning and Research Methods Course. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. For more details, write to: International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

March 14-16, 1979. Civil Liabilities Workshop. To be held at the Holiday Inn-Center Strip, in Las Vegas. Presented by the Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225. For further information, contact Michael O'Neill, President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First St., Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (800) 538-6896 outside of California, or (408) 294-1427 in-state.

March 15, 1979. Equal Employment Opportunity: What it Means for Law Enforcement. A conference to be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City. Sponsored by John Jay College, the American Academy for Professional Law Enforcement and the National Conference of Christians and Jews. For more details, write or call Prof. T.M. Melchiorne, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 489-3599.

March 15-18, 1979. Four-day training seminar. To be held in Los Angeles by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. Tuition: \$395. For registration information, contact Dr. Martin Reiser, Director, Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute, Inc. 303 Gretna Green Way, Los Angeles, CA 90049. Telephone: (213) 476-6024.

Upcoming Events

March 19-20, 1979. Case Preparation Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. To be held in Rochester, New York. For additional details, contact Jack McArthur, Director Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Ave., P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

March 19-22, 1979. Investigation of Internal Theft and Fraud. Presented by the Indiana University Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$200. For more information, contact Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, 150 W. Market Street, Suite 400, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

March 19-23, 1979. Police Budget Preparation Workshop. To be held in Philadelphia by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300. For more details, write to: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204.

March 19-April 6, 1979. Management Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held at Babson College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$700. For more information, contact John T. Howland, Director, New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, E. Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

March 25-29, 1979. Sixth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held in Miami Beach. Tuition: \$180. For more details write or call Institute Director, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, University of Nevada, P.O. Box 8000, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012 or 784-4836.

March 26-30, 1979. Detective Training School. Presented by Macomb County Criminal Justice Training Center. For more information, contact: Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 309, Warren, MI 48090.

March 26-April 6, 1979. On-Scene Accident Investigation Course. To be held in Evanston, Illinois by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450. For further information, see: March 19-23.

March 28-29, 1979. Workshop in Jail Administration. To be held at the University of Alabama in Birmingham. For further information, contact Dr. James Opolot, Dept. of Criminal Justice, University of Alabama, Birmingham, AL 35294. Telephone: (205) 934-2069.

March 29-31, 1979. Scientific Investigation of Crime Seminar. To be held in Miami, Florida by the University of Alaska's Police Training Program. For more details, contact: Department of Continuing Studies, Police Training Programs, 101 Eilson Building, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AS 99701.

April 1-6, 1979. Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For further information, contact DSG A. DeMauro, Project Coordinator, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. Telephone: (201) 5200, ext. 240.

April 1-13, 1979. Basic Narcotics Agent Course. Presented by Criminal Justice Division of the University of Georgia. Fee: \$475. For more details, contact Mike Swanson, Continuing Education Programs, Criminal Justice Division, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Telephone: (404) 542-2994.

April 2-5, 1979. The Executive and Media Relations. To be held in Washington, D.C. by the Police Executive Institute. For more details, write or call G. Patrick Gallagher, Director, Police Executive Institute, 1909 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 833-1460.

April 2-13, 1979. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For more information, contact: Admissions, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

April 2-13, 1979. Middle Management Course. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125. For more details, contact Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, 6605 5th Avenue North, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33723.

April 4-6, 1979. Terrorism Course. Conducted by the University of Maryland. Fee: \$135. For more details, write or call: Director, Law Enforcement Institute, University College, Conference and Institutes Division, University of Maryland, University Blvd. at Adelphi Road, College Pk., MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5241.

April 9-11, 1979. Workshop on Police Civil Liability and Defense of Citizen Misconduct Complaints. To be held at the International Hotel in New Orleans by

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. Fee \$265 for the initial registrant and \$235 for each additional registrant from the same agency. For more details, telephone Ms. Rhoda A. Miller, Workshop Coordinator. Telephone: (800) 323-3740.

April 15-23, 1979. Seminar on Comparative Criminal Justice: Cuba. Presented by Adventures in Travel Inc., in cooperation with the Pacific Forensic Institute. Cost: \$820. For more details, write or call: Adventures in Travel, 1717 University Avenue, San Diego, CA 92103. Telephone: (714) 291-0512.

April 16-18, 1979. The Law Enforcement Effective Report Writing Workshop. Presented by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program. Requests for more information should be addressed to Dr. Bruce T. Olson, 1121 Radcliffe Dr., Davis, CA 95616. Telephone: (916) 758-2198.

April 17-19, 1979. Civil Liability Seminar. To be held in New York City by Harper & Row Media. Tuition: \$250. For further information, contact Director of Seminars, Harper & Row Media, 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022.

April 20-21, 1979. Police Fitness Workshop. To be held at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. Presented by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. For more details, consult Dr. Dick Keelor, President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, Washington, D.C.

Books: 'Prince of the City'

Continued from Page 9
Division, where he still works as a detective.

Some readers might be tempted to compare Leuci to Frank Serpico, but that would be a mistake. Serpico was not a "turn-around" officer who talked simply to avoid a prison sentence. Serpico was a working cop who freely volunteered to expose corruption, while Leuci was someone who sold his body and soul for dollars. Without Serpico, there would have been no Knapp Commission.

Daley's new book should be required reading at all police academies, in addition to *Target Blue*, Joseph Wambaugh's *The Onion Field*, Peter Maas's *Serpico* and Patrick Murphy's *Commissioner Daley* and the others point out the need for managerial and procedural change in police departments.

I highly recommend *Prince of the City* as a learning experience for the men and women in blue who are the real princes and princesses of the city.

—Hugh J. B. Cassidy

Management survey designed to aid administrators in bargaining

Continued from Page 10

or its equivalent appears more frequently than any other."

- Over 18 percent had clauses dealing with tuition reimbursement, and 31 percent provided some form of incentive pay for employees taking courses at and obtaining degrees from accredited colleges.

- Only 14 percent discussed job training.
- About 74 percent contained language "arguably supportive" of management's right to subcontract for services, thereby allowing varying degrees of civilianization.

- Approximately 73 percent contained

a no-strike clause

- Almost 54 percent contained a zipper clause, which stated that the contract constitutes the full and total agreement between the municipality and the police union.

Entitled *Police Collective Bargaining Agreements: A National Management Survey*, the report was written by Steven A. Rynecki, Douglas A. Cairns and Donald J. Cairns. Copies can be obtained for \$15 each by writing to: Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K Street, N.W., Suite 420, Washington, DC 20006.

Burger-backed law school plan rejected by legal establishment

Continued from Page 5

and how legal education might be changed," he said. "But the vast majority of legal educators do not think the way to handle the problem is [by] going to the two-year law school."

In spite of the fact that law schools recently have experienced their most successful period, with enrollments nearly tripling since 1960, Cramton noted that legal professors and administrators are still troubled by a number of basic educational questions. The fundamental issues range from the type of procedures that should be used to teach the law, to handling the dual status of law schools as research institutions and as vocationally oriented professional schools.

Touching on another point of concern, Robert M. O'Neil, the ABA's chairman on educational policy and vice president of the Bloomington campus of Indiana University, indicated that there is a sense that law students are frustrated and bored with the curriculum by the third year.

"I think there is a growing uneasiness about the third year," O'Neil said. "This is the first year in my 15 years of law teaching when I have really felt that third-year students are preoccupied with other things."

Cramton noted that the schools have tried to cope with the trend by expanding course offerings, a move he described as "a continuing proliferation of the elective smorgasbord."

An opposite approach is being advocated by supporters of a Burger-type plan. "How incredibly bloated law study is," Jeffrey O'Connell, a law professor at the University of Illinois, said. "The whole law-school curriculum would be marvelously improved if it were leaner and tighter. We'd

all be forced to think through a lot more rigorously what we're doing."

Opponents to the Burger plan have armed themselves with a number of arguments against the concept. They cited financial considerations, questioning who would pay for the more individualized instruction that clinical training would require, and noted that law school enrollments have already begun to level off and could decline soon. Now is not the time to initiate expensive programs to lop off the third year, they added.

Carl A. Auerbach, the law dean at the University of Minnesota, said that to accept such a concept would be a "confession of abject failure on our part." He noted that law professors could make "a good argument" for expanding the curriculum to four years, and that those who want to abbreviate the educational schedule "ought to go out and find another profession."

Another law school dean, Soia Mentschikoff of the University of Miami, contended that the basic question is not how many years it takes students to complete a curriculum, but rather what the schedule should contain to "produce a professional."

Mentschikoff's remarks were echoed by AALS president John E. Cribbet, dean of the University of Illinois College of Law. He noted that he did not oppose "limited" clinical programs to give students hands-on experience, but he described such offerings as a "side show."

"The main action is in another tent," he observed. "The key to all of these programs is supervised educational experience. The student has a lifetime for practice but only three short years to be deeply involved in the academic side of the law."

New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

CHEMICAL DETERRENT — Police Maxi-Shield is a portable spray device that contains 100 one-second bursts of liquid CS, a chemical formulated to instantly incapacitate an assailant without leaving any harmful after effects.

Unlike other spray formulas designed for police use, Maxi-Shield is designed to be effective against drunks, the drug impaired, mentally disturbed individuals, and persons who have been exposed to cold air for periods of 20 to 30 minutes.

In addition to its nonlethal force, the device covers an assailant with an ultraviolet, light-sensitive dye that can be used for positive identification in the event that the suspect escapes.

The unit can be ordered with a black or brown leather holster, a belt clip or a magnet for attaching the weapon to the dashboard of a police vehicle. For more information write: Personal Protection Products, P.O. Box 383, Tallmadge, OH 44278.

RAPE DOCUMENTARY — "A Community Fights Rape" was produced by CBS News to show how San Jose, California has combined the efforts of citizens, police and hospital personnel to crack down on rapists while meeting the needs of the rape victim.

The 16-minute film provides an overview of the community's multi-program approach, noting that as a result of the effort, twice as many women report rape attacks in San Jose than women do nationally, and that the city has experienced an 88 percent increase in the number of rape arrests.

Rape Crisis Center advocate Jacky Read is shown working with a police officer in advising school students on how to cope with rape. Relating her own experience as a rape victim, Read points out the sometimes overlooked fact that a woman is the victim in an attack and not the cause of it.

In an interview, a sergeant with the police department's Sexual Offense Unit describes how his squad is given special training to sensitize them to the crime and to help them understand that rape is an act of violence rather than a sexual act.

Another officer explains her role as a rape decoy, roaming the San Jose streets at night with a six-member support team, while a nurse at a local hospital describes the special treatment rape victims receive during their medical examinations.

The color/sound presentation is available for purchase or rental in either 16mm or U-matic videocassette formats from: Motorola Teleprograms Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176. Telephone: (800) 323-1900.

TRUCK SCALES — The Mangood Corporation has introduced a truck weigh-in station that permits vehicles to be weighed while they are in motion, thereby precluding the need for time-consuming static weighing procedures.

The system consists of two sets of scales — one to weigh trucks in motion, and another for static measurement. Trucks entering the station are instructed by signs to slow to 30 mph, after which they pass over a weight bridge that provides an electronic measurement said to be accurate to within 10 percent of the ve-

hicle's true weight.

If the truck is under the weight limit, within a 10 percent range, an electric sign instructs the driver to proceed back to the highway without stopping. But in cases where possible overload exists, the electric sign directs the driver to the stationary scale. The truck is then brought to a stop and weighed electronically to within one-tenth of one percent of its true weight, before action is taken against the driver.

The in-motion portion of the system features StreeterAmet's model 5150 electronic digital processor which sends truck axle and total weights as well as overweight conditions to a cathode ray tube terminal installed in a glass-enclosed weigh house. The stationary scales also utilize microprocessor technology and feature modular component boards designed for easy maintenance and greater functional flexibility.

For more information about the system, which was recently installed along an Indiana stretch of Interstate 94, write: Mangood Corporation, StreeterAmet Division, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago, IL 60603.

SECURITY CAMERA — TeleMation recently began marketing a video surveillance camera which utilizes RCA's newly developed Silicon Imaging Device (SID) in place of a conventional Vidicon tube.

The new technology is said to provide low-light sensitivity without blooming, a minimum burn-in of stationary objects, and zero geometric distortion, while eliminating the need for periodic replacement of Vidicon tubes.

TeleMation, a division of Bell & Howell, has incorporated the SID unit in its TMC-1200 model, a lightweight camera which features solid state electronics, automatic "eclipse" of bright lights, 66,000:1 automatic light compensation, and automatic black level.

Free literature describing the unit is available from: TeleMation, P.O. Box 15068, Salt Lake City, UT 84115. Telephone: (801) 972-8000.

COMPUTER PRIMER — The Racal-Milgo Corporation is offering a free book that explores the expanding role of data communications in public safety, law enforcement and other related areas.

Entitled "Public Safety and Computer Communications," the 100-page volume provides an overview of electronic data processing transmission, while citing specific examples of existing police and government data systems, such as the Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System, the New York Statewide Police Information Network and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System.

Written and compiled by computer specialists at Racal-Milgo, the guide defines the elements of data communications, exploring such topics as network design, equipment selection and purpose, and estimating system costs.

Individual copies of the book are available at no charge to city, county, state and Federal government agencies involved in any facet of public safety. Requests must be sent on official letterheads. Write: Corporate Relations Department, Racal-Milgo, Inc., 8600 N.W. 41st Street, Miami, FL 33166.

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